

ENGLISH MAIL.
An English mail will leave
Friday, Dec. 8th, closes for
letters at 4 p.m., and for
parcels at 3 p.m.

McGill Daily

WEATHER FORECAST.
A little colder, with strong
westerly winds.

VOL VI, NO. 58.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1916.

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DEVELOPMENT OF CEDAR RAPIDS BY R. M. WILSON

Grad. of 1899 Gives Excellent
Paper to Electric Club.

WAS FIRST PRESIDENT.

Construction Described in De-
tail—Showed Wonderful
Collection of Slides.

At the meeting of the Electric Club held in the Engineering Building last evening, R. M. Wilson, Sci. '99, the Electrical Engineer of The Cedar Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co., gave a very interesting address on the Cedar Rapids Power Development, about 35 miles west of Mont-
real. Mr. Wilson was one of the organizers of the Electric Club, and was the first president of that organization.

The subject of the address was of such gigantic proportions that in order to do it justice it took Mr. Wilson 2½ hours to explain the construction from the time the first coffer dam was built until the whole plant was in perfect running order. No man could have been better fitted than Mr. Wilson to give an address on the Cedars' Power Plant, as he himself was responsible for the design of the electrical end of the plant. The lecture was illustrated profusely with slides showing every side of the construction.

In beginning the address, the speaker referred to the situation of the power plant at the Cedar Rapids on the St. Lawrence River, as being an ideal one for a hydro-electric development, owing to the fact that at all periods of the year a full supply of water is available for the present and future developments, even at low water periods. A very interesting slide was shown of an old grist mill that was on the site at the beginning of the construction, which had been built in 1841. In spite of long years of service the wheels showed absolutely no corrosion whatever, demonstrating that the old "cut and try" methods were not so bad at all.

The first step was the construction of a coffer dam at the beginning of what was to be a canal, about a mile in length. This dam was built from the Isle aux Vaches to the mainland. Another coffer dam similar to this was built at the foot of the tail race, and then construction began on the wall which was to form the outside of the canal. The method of building this wall was rather unique in that they started from both ends and closed in at a point about half the distance down the canal. Considerable difficulty was experienced in building this wall, as there were very strong rapids, and this was continually interfering with the placing of the cribwork. To get over this, pins were inserted in the wall about every 100 feet, thus enabling the men to carry on their work expeditiously. One point worthy of note is the fact that only one life was lost during the construction of this wall, which is extremely dangerous nature of the work. Another interesting point was the removal of an island which lay in the direct path of this wall. The rock and sand taken from this island was used in the construction of the wall. Work was started on this wall in May, 1912, and was completed by the beginning of November of the same year.

After the wall was completed the water in the intervening space between the two coffer dams was pumped out, and so secure was the wall in keeping the water of the river from penetrating that only one leak was experienced, and this a very minor one.

The water pumped out, the next thing was the excavation work in the canal. This required the removal of 1,500,000 cubic yards of earth and 500,000 cubic yards of rock. In order to accomplish this 7 steam shovels were employed all the time. In order to get down deep enough for the flumes, it was necessary sometimes to excavate as deep as 40 feet into the rock bed, and so there was bound to be considerable under leakage of water. This was very small, however, and required less than \$6,000 a month during the construction to provide for removal of this.

The speaker next dealt on the construction of the power house itself. The whole structure was concrete: the part below the generator floor was built, using the wooden forms, but the section of the power house above this floor was built with cement slabs, which were cast near the plant. This enabled other work to be carried out during the erection of the building, such as the assembly of machinery and made it possible to save five or six months in the construction.

The power house is equipped with two 150 ton electric travelling cranes in the generator room, and one 30 ton crane in the gate house. The 150 ton cranes are the largest in Canada.

Mr. Wilson then gave a detailed description of the different machines and auxiliary apparatus in the power house. One of the new things introduced in these large 10,000 K.V.A. units was a brake which could be applied to the rim of the rotor in order to stop it. Otherwise, owing to the tremendous weight, it might keep revolving for several hours after the water was turned off.

The armature of one of these big machines came in four sections, and was assembled in the power house.

MED. FOOTBALL PHOTO.

The photo of the Champion Medicine Football team for the 1918 Annual will be taken at the Rice Studios, on St. Catherine St., on Friday, at 5.15 p.m. The following men are requested to turn out as promptly as possible, and get into the picture: Donnelly, Deslauriers, Gilhooley, Touhey, Fleck, Busby, Fawcett, Taylor, Hunter, McCulloch, Pitts, Paterson, Parsons, Gibbs, Dowd, MacDonald, Walters, Bulger, Greenwood and Upham.

ARTS FRESHIE- SOPH SMOKER GREAT SUCCESS

Novel Commencement and Varied
Programme Chief Causes.

NO LONGER BAD FEELINGS.

Differences, Resulting from
"Scrap" Are Fixed, and
Good Feelings Prevail.

If attendance and enthusiasm is any criterion to mark the success of a function, the Freshman-Sophomore Smoker held by Arts was a veritable success. Practically the whole student body of first and second year turned out en masse, and made the Smoker one of the best which has been held this year.

A programme which showed much painstaking effort on the part of the committee was a large and varied one, and was fully enjoyed from the beginning to the end. To arrange a programme which will not allow the time to appear to lag during any part of the evening is no small task, but this was successfully overcome by the committee in charge of last evening's function.

The first part of the evening was devoted to the singing of popular songs, in which everyone joined most heartily. This was a very happy arrangement, for it tended to foster a congenial feeling amongst all, and from then on everyone felt perfectly at home. Introducing could not possibly have been as effective to cultivate a friendly feeling between the two former rival years.

H. Busten, President of Arts '20, then made a few introductory remarks, afterwards introducing H. C. Suter, who has now become quite famous for his impersonations of characters from Dickens. His impersonations were indeed, cleverly executed. The first was that of "Squeers," from Nicholas Nicolby. Such an impression was made on those present, that he was most heartily cheered. This called forth the presentation of "Barbus," the well known character from Dickens' masterpiece, David Copperfield.

The Stratheona Orchestra were called upon to render a few selections. As usual, this band of musicians produced some very exceptionally good selections, and rendered them in a manner that was most pleasing to everyone. A few words as to the excellence of the organization would not be at all amiss here. They have already played at two important smokers this year, and have been a pronounced favorite on every programme that they have as yet graced. A snapper set of musicians would be hard to find, and the members of the first two years in Arts thoroughly appreciate their giving encores so generously.

P. A. G. Clarke, the President of the Arts Undergraduate Society, made a few remarks, giving the committee, and complimented the committee on their successful smoker. R. F. Fitzgerald, President of Arts '19, thanked the Freshmen for their expressions of good feeling, and welcomed them, offering them the good wishes of his year in their sojourn here.

Presner, of the Stratheona Orchestra, gave a viola selection, which was very well rendered, and he was forced to respond to several encores before the men would consider his withdrawal. Mr. Clapham, of the Freshman class, gave a very witty and lively dialogue, impersonating a parson, a role which he performed to perfection.

As usual, refreshments formed a most popular event, and the manner in which they were received was such as to evidence the goodness of the "eats" in no uncertain terms. During part of the evening of refreshments, the Orchestra played some lively airs and continued with a short general programme.

H. Busten made a few closing remarks, in which he expressed the hope that this affair would be but the beginning of good feeling and friendship between the Sophomores and Freshmen of Arts.

Several college songs, the McGill yell, and "God Save the King," brought the evening to an end.

Winners of the kite contest of the Urbana, Ill., public schools competing in the final contest last week for the prizes offered by President Edward J. James, have been selected and the prizes awarded.

The measurements of height, overhead flight and pull were taken by students of the College of Engineering at the University of Illinois, under the supervision of one of the in-

AUSTRIA, AS A VASSAL TO THE GERMAN NATION

Prussian Dominance in Military
Organization of Austria.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

For Eight Years Germany Has
Been Working Towards
Commercial Supremacy.

"Plainly one main object of the Germans is to surround their Reich by a group of vassal states, similar in character to Napoleon's Confederation of the Rhine," said Dr. C. W. Colby, in his lecture on "The Vassalage of Austria," in the "Europe at War" series at the Royal Victoria College yesterday afternoon. "The Germans," he said, "would like nothing better than to surround themselves with a vassal Belgium, a vassal Holland, a vassal Poland, a vassal Switzerland, and what the Allies must look to and what undoubtedly they will ever keep in mind is the necessity of preventing the creation of a political zone throughout which German influences will be established."

After mentioning the extraordinary concern with which the world has viewed the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph, Dr. Colby proceeded to take up the subject of his lecture. "The fundamental reason for the vassalage of Austria lies in the fact that Prussia has been able to exploit for her own advantage the nationalist impulses of the eighteenth century. In 1848 the Hohenzollerns were attacked by the revolutionaries in the democratic movement which swept over Europe at that time. Vienna fell into their hands, and disturbances at Berlin were of such a nature that Frederick William IV. was forced to yield to the wishes of the people, and send his troops out of the city. Through this ordeal the Hapsburgs lived, but meanwhile Bismarck was putting Prussia at the head of the German nation. The mistake on the part of Austria was not to fight it out with Prussia for the headship of the German confederation."

Two of the reasons for the failure of Austria have been that her resources are much less than those of the German Empire, and that they are not under the same degree of control. Germany is not only the superior in population, but also has the advantage of possessing a population much more intelligent than that of Austria. "But," said Dr. Colby, "Germany profits in the comparison by having a complete sense of nationhood, whereas more than fifty per cent. of the Hapsburg populations are, to say the least, unsettled in mind as respects allegiance." Forty per cent. of the people in Dr. Colby's opinion, would welcome an opportunity to cut loose from their present citizenship.

Turning to the agencies which the German Empire employs in seeking to gain benefit from the weakness of its ally, Dr. Colby related a number of interesting incidents dealing with the relation of the two Powers. Prussian supremacy is seen in its most prominent form in the demand of the German general staff that the direction of military operations should be made over to it. This means that even in the case of operations within the Dual Monarchy, the Germans exercise their supremacy and see to it that the fighting is directed personally by their own staff officers. The change in the direction of operations in Austria dates from early in 1915 when, after the unsuccessful strategy of Dankl and Von Auffenberg, the Austrians were quite ready to accept assistance from the Emperor William II. This assistance at first took the form of units. The success which attended the German commanders on the Eastern front in the spring of 1915, as contrasted with the failure of the strategy of the Austrians, paved the way for the replacement of the Austrian High Command by the German General Staff, action which was taken by Hindenberg. The brilliant success of Hindenberg during the spring and summer of 1915 carried away the last vestige of Austrian autonomy in military matters. Dr. Colby pointed out that in the campaign against Roumania, the direction of operations should visibly be in the hands of the Austrian staff, whereas in point of fact it is Falkenhayn who has been piercing the passes of the Carpathians and Mackensen who has been operating in the Dobrudja. Mackensen's part in the campaign against Serbia and the presence of German officers on the Italian front give further proof of the subservience of the Austrian staff to that of the Germans. "In things military," said Dr. Colby, "the vassalage of Austria is becoming so conspicuous as to leave her hardly superior to Poland in point of independence."

The significance of Prussian preparation for commercial union between the two Empires was pointed out by the lecturer, who stated that by such a union 53,000,000 additional customers would be found for the product of German factories. For nearly a century this process of peaceful penetration of Austria has been familiar to German statesmen. It is a stepping-stone to political unification. Unless the Allies are able to cut off Bulgaria and Turkey, Dr. Colby stated that these states are also very certain to be brought under German commercial treaties. "For the last eight years," concluded the lecturer, "I have constantly pointed out

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McGill Daily

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The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University

Published Every Day Except Sunday by THE STUDENTS COUNCIL.

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THOSE FRESHETTE'S LETTERS.

A letter appearing in yesterday's issue of the Daily brought to light a discussion which has been carried on up to the present as a merely personal matter, and one which was given very little publicity. In view of the attitude taken by certain young ladies at the R. V. C., we think it but fair to all concerned that an explanation of the whole matter be given.

To say that the first of the Freshette's letters, and by that we mean the one signed "Rosaline," did not create a sensation, would be a misrepresentation of fact. It caused quite a respectable little flutter. A telephone message informed us, much to our surprise, however, that it was a reflection on the Donalds, in that the writer had poked "fun" at a member of the Faculty. The net result of the conversation was that the letters should be thereafter prefaced with a short note to the effect that they were not edited by the R. V. C. staff of the Daily. Why this was not suitable is a mystery, as we were informed that it would absolve anyone from any possible blame in the affair. An insatiable curiosity on the part of some of the people concerned, we conclude, was the reason for the unsuitability of the arrangement. The matter was further discussed by representatives of both staffs, and a conciliation was reached whereby the Freshette's letters should be edited by the R. V. C. staff, the editor-in-chief, however, reserving the right to publish any portion of these letters that he saw fit. This arrangement was sanctioned by the Donalds staff. When the decision was submitted however to "Rosaline," she, entirely within her rights, objected very strongly and delivered the ultimatum, "I absolutely refuse to be responsible for my actions in this matter to anyone but the editor-in-chief."

That was pretty much to the point, wasn't it? Before communicating this decision to the R. V. C. staff, the editor, as far as he was able, ascertained a representative student opinion, and with the exception of two persons, who were against their publication, and three others, who expressed themselves as indifferent, those questioned favoured the continuance of the letters. Both of these facts were communicated to the R. V. C. staff, together with the information that in the face of them the editor did not see any course open to him but that of publishing the letters without first sending them to the R. V. C. The following reply was received:—

"I am at a loss to know how to regard your letter written on the 4th, unless it be an excuse for having broken the agreement we made that the Freshette's letters should be referred to me for publication. You say in your letter of the 4th that you are, just in receipt of the Freshette's letter. The last letter by the unknown author appeared on Monday morning, and so must have gone to print on Sunday night. You broke your agreement before receiving the letter which you quote."

"I would also like to remind you that the objection that I made to the first letter was the quoting of Miss ——— words in such a way as to make fun of them in the first Freshette letter, and that whether the male students or R. V. C. students or anybody else thought the letters were "just great" is only a side issue."

"Perhaps it is fair to tell you that I read your letter in the R.V.C. Undergraduate meeting, though I am, of course, aware that any resolution passed by that body only affects its own members."

"I am also aware that you are the court of highest appeal, and that I can do nothing. In view of this I cannot see why you wrote to me at all, seeing that you had already broken your agreement."

With all due respect to the writer, we wish to analyse the above letter, and the situations leading up to it a little more minutely than the writer herself and yesterday's correspondent have done.

We really cannot see that the arrangement entered into was anything more or less than a courtesy extended to the R.V.C. staff, and the truth of this is made patent by the stipulation that the editor-in-chief was to be in any event a "Court of Last Appeal." Following out the argument along the same lines we are met with the accusation, couched in very polite language, as you can see, that we are, to use a mild term "fibbers." As far as we are concerned, the only letters taken into consideration when discussing the matter of editing were those signed "Rosaline." The R. V. C. editors themselves sent over to us the first reply to Rosaline's letter, and we naturally presumed that they knew the author. This or any other letter was not brought up in the discussion at all,—it was not even mentioned in a remote way. We hardly think, therefore, that the accusation is to say the least, fair. Going a step farther,—if the R. V. C. staff expected to edit every letter, and that was not our intention, then an agreement was never made, and consequently was never broken.

We might remark that the letter published Monday was NOT a "Freshette" letter. If the writer had taken the trouble to look up the signature over which it was written she might have seen that. We think it is only fair to tell her that we quoted her letter above.

The supposed reference to the Faculty was never meant as such, and we have been assured that the remark was grossly misinterpreted. If certain people are unable to think for themselves, one can hardly expect others to do it for them. The whole idea behind the Freshette's letters from the first was that of providing amusement, and if the R. V. C. students' opinions are correctly interpreted by the ideas voiced in the meeting of the Undergraduate Society Tuesday, then we can only suggest that Rosaline should have written NOT clever letters but merely "funny" ones. Sir Herbert Tree might also be re-engaged to lecture on "Humour." The letters have certainly produced more than a little interest,—an interest which the editor thinks warrants their publication.

In respect to the last sentence of the quoted letter, the editor-in-chief personally regrets that there should not have been anticipated from him the courtesy which was to be expected from any gentleman.

In case any mistaken impression exists as to what course will be followed, we might add that "Rosaline" declared that she was "sick of the baby action taken by the girls," and that she didn't think that was worth while to attempt to amuse people who didn't know that thing as humour existed. We understand that the reference

A FRESHETTE'S LETTERS TO A FRIEND.

—By Rosaline.

(The following letter, and others of the same author, are not edited by the R. V. C. staff.—Ed. Note.)
Dear Marguerite,—The scene of this letter may be said to be laid in Strathcona Hall, where we have the Red Cross Tea Room I have told you of. And it was here that last week I very nearly got myself into the worst hole I ever got into in my life.

Some of us were over there for afternoon tea, and afterwards, before leaving, we thought we'd have a look around and see what was going on downstairs. Some tea trays had some rather close shaves as we descended, and when we got downstairs there really wasn't anything to see. All the girls seemed too busy fussing about before a broken piece of looking glass, and dabbing powder on their noses to trouble themselves much in filling orders.

We were standing in a corridor, near the foot of the stairs, when one of the girls said, "Listen." The click-click of a typewriter was pounding from an inside door, nearby. Then a male voice spoke from within, uttering some criticism which was immediately followed by laughter and applause.

"I suppose some of the students have their rooms here?" I said, breaking the silence that followed.
A mischievous expression made its appearance in the face of one of my companions. "Rosaline," she said, "I dare you to knock and run."

There was a general laugh at my expense. "You think I'm afraid, don't you?" I asked contemptuously. There was another laugh; this week point of mine on the matter of "dares" was well known.

"Very well," I said coolly, "get out of the way."

There was a rapid disappearance around the corner, and I knocked.

"Come in!" someone sang out. I waited one moment and heard a chair move. With a dash, I sped along the corridor, hardly knowing where I was going. For reasons of my own, I'm not going to tell you anything about the distance or direction. Well, being in such a desperate hurry, I never thought of looking where I was going, and with a stop-short-with-a-cried sensation, I suddenly tripped. I tried to recover my balance, and in doing so, lurched sideways against a door. The door flew inward, and with a deafening crash, down I fell, feeling exactly as though the ground had got up and hit me.

Half dazed, I sat up wondering where on earth I was, and rubbing my elbow thoughtfully. It was a windy day, and at this moment a gust of wind entered the window and the door shut with a slam.

I looked about me now, getting to my feet. With a start I discovered—I was in somebody's room.

"I think I had better get out of here," I said to myself, trying to stand up straight, for I still felt a little unsteady balanced. I stretched my hand towards the door-knob—and stopped. Footsteps were approaching from without! For a single second my heart seemed to stop, and then commenced to beat so furiously that I could hardly breathe.

Spasmodic thoughts flashed and fluttered through my head as I stood paralysed with fear.

"If I were to be found here!" I thought. "Whatever would I say? Probably they'd think I was a thief!—And I don't suppose it's nearly as much fun to be arrested as they say! What on earth will I do or say?"

"Three people," I thought stupidly, and then the steps stopped! "They will hear my heart beating!" Instinctively I held my breath. Immediately there was a knock on the door, then the words, "Rosaline, are you inside?"

Oh, what a relief! "Yes," I said in a quick, excited tone. "For heaven's sake let me out, quick!"

My trembling fingers would not grasp the door-handle. Outside there was a fumbling, then these hurried, whispered words.—

"Rose, the door won't open."

Something stirred behind me. I was only a sheet of paper rustling to the ground, but I was so absolutely unstrung with the excitement of the affair, that, thinking someone was behind me, I screamed. And you know I can scream, can't I?"

I heard a sound of opening doors and male voices in the hall. I was past being frightened now, and leant against the door to hear what was going on.

"Is anything wrong?" someone was asking. "I heard a woman scream in there."

There was an unnatural laugh, and one of the girls said, "Probably you

to the Faculty has become nothing more or less than "the horrible example," while the real incentive behind the agitation is much different.

The correspondence column is open for discussion of this matter, but as far as the editor is concerned the incident is closed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"On with the Dance!" and by the way, have YOU bought your ticket for the Union Dance which is to be held on the fifteenth of this month? As the ads say "If not, why not?" There are only a limited number on sale, and it behooves you to avoid the rush. A number of fellows complained last year at the non-prevalence of social functions at the University, and the lack of University dances was one of the things that came in for criticism. With the idea of meeting this attitude the House Committee of the Union decided to hold a dance before Christmas, and devote the proceeds to patriotic purposes. The outcome of this was the above decision. It will be strictly informal, so there's no need to worry over the dress suit. All you need is a girl and a ticket. Why not take this opportunity of "shaking your feet?" It will be pleasure to you, and you will be helping along a patriotic purpose.

The continued disappearance of certain magazines from the reading-room of the Engineering Building has now reached such a state that it is time some parenthetical advice be given in this regard. It is indeed a difficult matter to understand the motive which prompts those who have of late been carrying out this practice of removing magazines, and such a practice cannot be condemned too strongly, for those who take the magazines not only deprive others the privilege of reading them, but also destroy the reference files. Some years ago a similar habit was the cause of the removal of all books from the Engineering Building to the Redpath Library, with the result that books when they are now wanted cannot be obtained without considerable trouble and loss of time. Should the habit referred to be continued it would certainly mean similar action in regard to the magazines. It is hoped that all that is needed is to bring this matter to the attention of the offenders when this pernicious practice will be stopped.

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R. V. C. BASKETBALL.
Yesterday afternoon a basketball practice was held in the M. A. A. A. gymnasium at two o'clock. A large number of girls turned out, and the playing on the whole was very good. The teams picked to represent the R. V. C. in the match with Macdonald on Saturday are as follows:
First Team—Forwards: E. Abbott, R. Goodwin; Wings: G. Craig, Q. Savage; Centre, M. Spier; Guards, D. Hicks and W. Wyatt.
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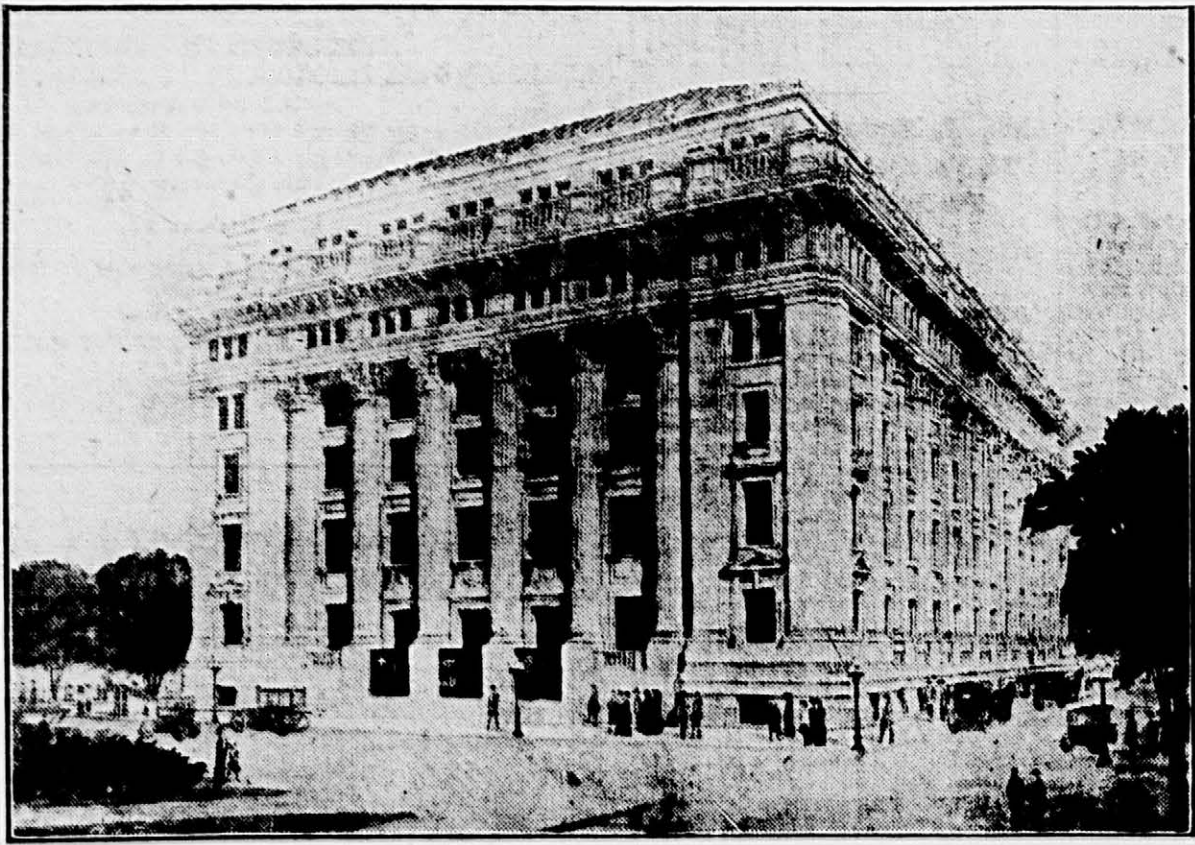
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ALONE IN THE "STACK."

A few days ago I was working in the stack of the library at a thesis, and so engrossed did I become in my subject, that I never noticed the time, till after half-past eleven. I rushed down stairs to the exit, but of course all was dark; the great iron door was locked. I was safely locked into the stack for the night. I returned, in no small dismay, to the alcove in the English Department where I had been working; but hardly was I seated when an extraordinary metamorphosis took place. The shelves were suddenly emptied, and up and down the corridors flitted strange and beautiful figures of constantly changing appearance. "Come," said a cheerful, kindly voice at my elbow. "You have long worshipped the mighty souls who you call dead; come, and I will introduce you to some of our company." "How few there are," I said, bewildered. "There were thousands of books on the shelves a moment ago, and yet there can't be 100 spirits here, all told." My guide laughed, and reported my question to a fine-looking man who came up at this moment. The newcomer threw back the wondrous cloak which he wore, in common with all present, a cloak that seemed composed of the shadows of clouds on mountains, of the light on foaming waves, of the song of skylarks and the sobbing of the wind, woven with innumerable other qualities, into a pattern which shimmered like snow in moonlight, and yet pictured forth all "the wealth and the woe" of mankind. "You are a stranger here, methinks," he said courteously, "and perhaps believe you live a life to yourself. Will you join our pilgrimage, and what shall your tale be?" Involuntarily I would have knelt to the Father of English Poetry but, lo! he was no longer there; the musical accents of Spenser fell upon my ear. He gazed at me with wondrous, dreamy eyes, that glowed and softened, as he seemed to conjure up pictures of beauty and mystery in the depths of night. Those wonderful eyes, only growing sterner and more earnest under the pressure of evil days, remained, but the man before me changed. Instead of the bright, velvet and lace of the Elizabethan, the poet's cloak covered simple Puritan garments. He spoke, and I seemed to hear the full notes of an organ played by angel fingers, passing through every change from deepest thunder, to the softest cheep of birds at dawn; but the words of that untrammelled spirit, who could repeat?

"Can Milton have passed on his spirit?" I thought, and as if in answer the figure changed again. "There is Wordsworth! No, it is Keats! No, it is—but the passing likenesses were gone, Chaucer again stood before me, and invited me to come out into the main corridor, which was filled with the music of the poets' tongues. "Let me introduce you to my friend Langland," said Dan Chaucer, catching by the sleeve, a tall gaunt figure who would have passed without paying heed to any one. The eager, unhappy eyes, the worn countenance, and shabby priest's garments, indeed formed a contrast to the comfortable figure at my side. "Tell me," I entreated, "Are you one or five?" "That is what they are all asking now," he said. "I am sure I don't know; can't you see that I am one spirit, and what do the bodies matter that I may have worn? I have been many; I wish there were some one now living with whom I could abide, for the Church and State are in as evil plight as they have ever been"—but we know all will be right when the Prince of the Celestial City reigneth," he continued, as his shape was changed into the familiar form of the author of the Pilgrim's Progress. "You must come and pay homage," whispered my first guide, directing my attention to a mighty figure towering above all the rest, and alone amongst all that band of shifting appearances, his never changed. Shakespeare's spirit has never passed into another, though many have been granted some of his attributes. I bent low to the master of all, but when he spoke fair words of greeting, I ventured to look up, and was greeted by a countenance majestic in its simplicity, whom one forgot to reverence, in the desire to love. I could trace a resemblance to the poet who was my guide, and I smiled as I realized whence the Dean got his bright blue eyes, and the power of his voice. It was indeed an inspiring scene! There walked William Morris with Rossetti, but next minute he had become Malory, and then an unknown author whom, with a thrill, I heard addressed as the author of Beowulf. In attendance on the poets were seen some of a different character, men clad in college gowns, and paying diligent heed to all that was said, as a Boswell might to his Johnson. These glanced at me with patronizing interest as they recognized a student. "Those are the critics," explained my companion. "We are sorry to have so few of the excellent ones with us, but many of the greatest of the critic spirits are back on earth; as you should be well aware, seeing we have allowed you some of the most discerning in McGill." "Who is that," I inquired, up the stairs accompanied by a band of bearded men in black robes, inwoven with silver, and bearing strange instruments in their hands? "That is Francis Bacon. He is coming up to speak to Shakespeare. You notice what a small following he has; that is because so many of the scientific spirits are busy on earth just now." "You have all the great poets here," I observed, after a pause, during which I had been watching a sylph-like figure change from Shelley into Herrick. Then, as I noticed Thomas Lodge appearing, out of an old romance writer, and passing into Walter Scott, I inquired as to the whereabouts of Dickens. "Oh, he is on earth again, don't you know? I thought Mr. De Morgan told you so himself."

Just as that moment I heard the chimes of the library clock ringing "one." The spirits suddenly shifted together, and instead of the shifting crowd, one stately figure stood before me, and it came home to me as a truism, "All English Literature is but one." At the same time a great arguing that had been going on upstairs, sank into silence, and a solemn figure in gown and wig, appeared from the law library. A procession quickly formed, led by a spirit much resembling the spirit of English Literature, but clad in a robe of less varied coloring, whom I recognized by her chaplet of bay leaves to be Classical Literature. She was escorted.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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EFFECT OF ANIMALS UPON LITERATURE

Mr. R. La Roque de Roquebrune
Addresses the French
Societies.

A very large audience, consisting of the members of the Societe Francophone, and of those of the Cercle Francophone, gathered in the Common Room of the R. V. C. yesterday afternoon to hear Mr. R. La Roque de Roquebrune.

After the reading of the minutes by Miss G. Banfill, the secretary of the society, Mlle. Greterin, the honorary president, introduced the speaker of the afternoon in terms that were well warranted by his address.

Mr. La Roque de Roquebrune took a general survey of the part that animals have played in literature, beginning with the fables and Bible up to the works of our own contemporary, Rudyard Kipling.

Mr. de Roquebrune's great love for animals can even attenuate the crime of the serpent who tempted Eve. He claims that as the serpent was none other than Lucifer metamorphosed, he should not be judged by his malice, but by the task he had taken on himself to avenge his own fall. And at this point Mr. de Roquebrune, in a very dexterous manner, takes the blame of his pet and throws it lightly on Eve's shoulders.

For living animals, M. de Roquebrune manifests intense sympathy, and he cannot bring himself to say a word which might injure them, even when the animal in question is the devil incarnate. For he believes that their life is as intense as ours, their joys are as great, and their tragedies even greater.

But the moment he comes to an "imitation" to something that, for wicked purposes, pretends to be what it is not, Mr. de Roquebrune's earnestness and sense of justice immediately brands it treacherous and false. This is all he can afford to say about the Trojan horse, the symbol of strategy.

And speaking of symbolism, Mr. La Roque de Roquebrune went on to say that the animals that figure in the fables of Lafontaine, are all symbols of some phase of his own character, "from the stingy ant, who grudges to share her stores with the indigent cricket," to the wily, false fox.

For the birds Mr. de Roquebrune seems to have a special predilection, as may be seen from the true lover's fashion in which he considered only the beautiful side of their character.

The raven, he says, is the very symbol of a soul "fading with love and longing"—a statement which he well supports by a quotation from Edgar Allan Poe's well-known poem, "The Raven."

Again, he referred to the relation of birds to a man's life, and this time exemplified his statement by the story in which St. Francois d'Assises called the birds "his brothers," and even attributed a paradise to them, which had all the charm and enchantment of the paradise that men dream of.

Mr. de Roquebrune concluded by saying that the poets have always loved animals, and have always looked to them, even for inspiration and for the solution of the incomprehensible in nature.

The address, besides being on a subject that was not yet "dated," was

(Continued on Page 4.)

UNUSUAL PROGRAMME AT MED. UNDERGRAD

Dr. Martin Will Give An Address
—Barrel of Apples for Refreshments.

The regular meeting of the Medical Undergraduate Society, which will take place on Friday evening, promises to be one of unqualified success. Dr. Martin, who is a professor of Medicine, and Honorary President of the Medical Society, will give an address on "Occult Sciences and the Personal Factor in the Practice of Medicine." In the course of his lecture Dr. Martin will deal with Christian Science, Homeopathy, and kindred subjects, which are side issues of medicine. Dr. Martin, who has been called the "Oster of Canada," is particularly well informed on the subject which he has chosen. In Montreal Dr. Martin has a very large practice, but his reputation is not confined only to this city. On several occasions he has been called on consultations to New York City, and elsewhere, to give his advice on difficult cases. Dr. Martin has always taken an active interest in student affairs, especially in the Undergraduate Society. Dr. J. A. Henderson, of the department of Anatomy, will be present to say a few words. J. D. Moore, M.D., '17, the official case reporter, will present a case report.

A musical programme is to be included in the programme of the evening, the music being provided by the McGill Mandolin Club. This organization has attained wonderful success this year under the able direction of Mr. Peate. Those who have not heard the Mandolin Club will be assured of a treat, while those who have will be surprised at the progress the club has made, and the newness of their presentations.

The refreshments for the evening will include a barrel of apples along with the regular menu which is always provided. It is the aim of the executive to make all meetings be of interest to all the student body of the Medical Faculty, and this meeting, which will prove interesting and instructive to all, will be no exception.

WESTERN CLUB DISBANDED.

At a meeting held by the Western Club in the Union last night, it was decided to abandon all activities for the period of the war. There were about twelve members present, and a spirited discussion took place as to the advisability of continuing as an active organization during the coming years. Finally a motion was made that the club be disbanded and remain disbanded for the period of the war, or until such time as sufficient Western men be here to warrant resumption of activities. This motion was carried. The question of what to do with the small sum on hand in the treasury came in for some comments, it being finally decided by a unanimous vote to contribute it towards the R. V. C. Tea Room fund. It was also decided to leave the books in the hands of the Y. M. C. A. secretary until the club resume its activities.

Much regret was expressed at having to abandon the club. However, as so many men who had belonged to the club in former years had enlisted, it was felt that a successful year would not be possible.

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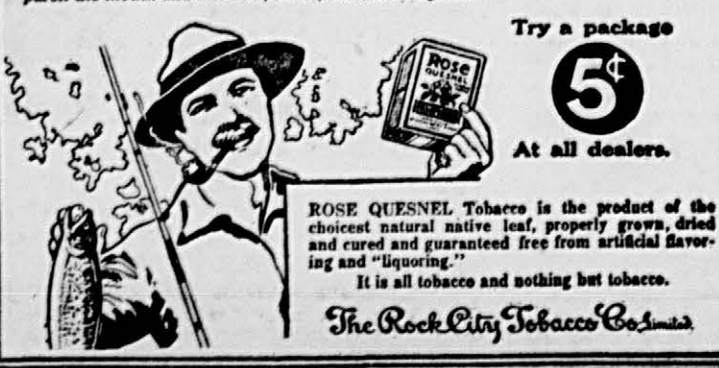
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MISS HELEN WILLIS SPEAKS TO Y. W. C. A.

Proceeds of Sale Have Been Devoted to Many Purposes.

The second meeting of the R. V. C. Y. W. C. A. for this session was held yesterday afternoon in the Common Room. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, a discussion of the purpose of the Association was led by Miss Helen Willis, B.A. There was a tendency to digress from the point of the question, but much confusion was cleared up with regard to the purpose. Then a rather general discussion took place with regard to the relations existing between settlements and missions.

In the absence of the treasurer, Miss Dawson, President of the Y. W. C. A., asked the members what should be done with the proceeds of the sale which was held under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. a few weeks ago. A motion was carried to devote ninety of the one hundred and forty-five dollars secured to the Conference Fund. It was also decided that twenty dollars be given to the Red Cross.

There was some hesitation as to the granting of the remainder of the money, but no definite decision was arrived at. This question will be finally settled at the next meeting of the society.

Owing to a misunderstanding, Miss McKowen, who was to have spoken to the society about her work among the girls of Japan, was unable to be present. This was a decided disappointment to everyone, but Miss McKowen has promised to speak to the Y. W. C. A. if there is a favourable opportunity on her next visit to Montreal.

WATER POLO.

McGill water polo team will play the 24th Battalion team to-night, at 8.30. To-night is soldiers' night at the Y. W. C. A., a function which has met with so much success in the past that it is being repeated. This game will be the feature event of the evening, and should be a hard contested game from start to finish. It will be remembered that at the last game between McGill and the 24th, the McGill team was one man short, and through the sportsmanship of the 24th, their team went in the water one man short also. It is hoped that the men will turn out in full force at to-night's game. Following is the line-up of the McGill team: MacGregor, goal; O'Brien and Lally, defence; Henderson, Henry and P. Scott, forwards.

TAX ON MATCHES.

On Sept. 19, a tax of two hellers (0.406 cent) was imposed on each box of matches sold within the Austrian Empire.

Dr. Frank D. Adams, at the last annual meeting of the Conservation Commission, stated that, at a meeting in Montreal while he was addressing a lady made a very rational suggestion; she said that she had lived in France, and one reason for the rarity of fires there was that people were more careful with matches because the heavy tax on them gave them a distinct value.

SAPPER R. M. DE CEW.

A letter has been received from R. M. De Cew, Chemical '16, by his brother, J. P. De Cew. Sappper De Cew went to last spring with the Canadian Engineers, Signal Corps. He trained at Ottawa, and went overseas with the Signal Corps last July. He has met with much success since arriving in England. During recent sham battle operations he acted as signaller to the Brigadier-General. He is now stationed at Otterpool Camp, in charge of a signal station and expects to leave for France shortly. Otterpool Camp is one of the Canadian camps at Shorncliffe, England.

WHAT'S ON

TO-DAY.
8.00 p.m.—Conservatorium Orchestra Concert at R. V. C.
8.30 p.m.—24th vs. McGill, Water Polo, at Central Y. M. C. A.

COMING.

Dec. 8.—Medical Undergrad.
Dec. 9.—Track Club Picture at 12.30 p.m.
Dec. 11.—Students' Council Elections.
Dec. 14.—Lecture at McGill Conservatorium.
Dec. 15.—Union Informal Dance.
Dec. 18.—McGill vs. Laval at Arena

EFFECT OF ANIMALS UPON LITERATURE.

(Continued from Page 3.)
delivered in such an interesting and charming fashion that the Society feels greatly indebted to Mr. R. La Roche de Roquebrune for the pleasure he has been able to afford its members, yesterday afternoon.

Refreshments and dancing followed the lecture, and the meeting dispersed as Miss Giltleson finished the tune of La Marseillaise.

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BIG TURN OUT FOR HOCKEY PRACTICE

First Ice Practice Was the Best Attended in Many Years.

The first actual ice practice of the hockey squad took place last evening between 6 and 7 at the Arena. The largest number of men that have turned out for hockey in years was on the ice, and everyone was given an opportunity of showing what he was made of by getting a chance on the ice. "Vic" Poulin was in charge of the squad, and after putting them through their paces, expressed himself as being very well pleased with the material and the spirit of the practice. There were 22 men out. Last year's team has not been very badly depleted by loss of players, as no less than six of the first team were out last night. Scott, whose sensational work in the goals was the feature of many of the City League matches last year, was back in the nets again. His work was an important factor in holding McGill's opponents to small scores in the last unsuccessful season. The other members of the first squad out were Capt. "Pat" Rooney, Jacques, McCulloch, Gibbs, and Kelsch. There were three second team men on. These were Hunter, Lowmy and Poe. A large number of new men of considerable experience are trying out for positions on the team, among whom are Lally, of last year's Ottawa Aberdeens; McGee and Slate of last year's City League Victoria team; Rothschild, who has played with Suburby; Henry, Kelly, Behan and Robillard, of Ottawa. With these new men to draw from, the prospects for a winning team at McGill this year are exceedingly bright, much brighter than they have been for several years. The next practice will be held on Friday from 6 to 7, at the Arena. The first league game scheduled will be played when McGill meets Laval at the Arena on Monday, the 18th of December.

PREFERS FRONT LINE TO HOSPITAL WORK

**Capt. A. E. Lundon, Med. '14, is
With the Indian Royal Horse
Artillery as Medical
Officer.**

Capt. A. E. Lundon, Med. '14, during 1915 was with the Indian cavalry. In 1916 he was transferred to the Indian Royal Horse Artillery, of which unit he is the Medical Officer. In a letter to his father, who had advised him to try and get a transfer into a general hospital, he writes:

"About your suggestion to go into a hospital now, I hope you won't think ill of me, but there are very few in France who would not give a lot to be with a horse artillery brigade during the latter part of this war, or even now. There are only four other Medical Officers in France with my job, and when this war is near its finish the Horse Artillery and cavalry will be the first to cross the Rhine. It is more than my wildest dreams to be in such a show, and would you, if you were my age, and in my place, feel like going into a hospital just when nearly on the verge of helping to make history? When the artillery really works as artillery, history will be made every hour, and what satisfaction afterwards when reading the history of the Great War, to read about things that have been done by my old Brigade—how the 'Chestnut Troop' galloped into such a village, and with open shields mowed down the Huns, and how 'Q' Battery crossed the Rhine—I think it too great a thing to miss, and I prefer to remain with the I. R. H. A. as their big day is coming, and they are the best in the Empire!"

DEVELOPMENT OF CEDAR RAPIDS, BY R. M. WILSON.

(Continued from Page 1.)
The idea of the four sections was that in case of short circuit it would facilitate the repair. The instantaneous short circuit current was figured to be 8 times full load current, but actual tests showed this was a little high, while the continuous short circuit was three times full load current. The efficiency of the load current was 94 per cent at 75 per cent power factor, and 96 per cent at 90 per cent power factor. The efficiency of the water wheels has not been determined as yet, owing to the great demand on the power, but it is calculated to be a little better than 90 per cent. The type of the bearing was the Kingsbury bearing, and this was very efficient. The total power used up in friction was 8 H.P., which is less than one tenth of one per cent used in friction.

The description of the switchboard was very interesting. In addition to the usual wiring connections of volt-meters, ammeters and frequency meters, there was a system of signalling whereby the operator may communicate with the floor attendant without leaving the switchboard. There were also located testing plugs on each panel, so that each instrument could be compared with some standard without interfering with the running of the plant.

The speaker then referred to the construction of the transformer house, where all the switching was done. The power was carried from the machine up to the transformer house in cables at 6,600 volts, the potential of the generators, where it was stepped up to 110,000 volts for transmission to Massena, and 66,000 volts for transmission to Montreal.

There was a very good attendance at the meeting. Mr. Vipond, of the Northern Electric, together with about a dozen other men from that plant, were present in addition to the members of the club. These latter intend taking a trip to the Cedars Plant next Wednesday, where they will be the guests of Mr. Wilson. After the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Hodgson moved a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker, on behalf of the club, and the meeting then adjourned.

BROUGHT IN WOUNDED MAN UNDER HEAVY FIRE

**Lieut. W. Norman Gilmour, Med.
'10, Receives Military Cross
For Bravery on Somme
Front.**

"Lieut. William Norman Gilmour, M.D., R.A.M.C. He gallantly dressed a wounded man lying in No Man's Land, and finally brought him in with great courage under very heavy fire."

The foregoing official announcement appeared in the London, Eng., Times of November 15, and was included in a long list of officers and warrant officers decorated by King George with the Military Cross in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty on the field. Lieut. Gilmour, who was afterwards raised to the rank of Captain, is a graduate of McGill of the class of Med. '10, and has seen much heavy fighting on the Somme in the capacity of medical officer of the 16th Royal Scots, one of the crack British regiments, which is upholding the honor of England in this great war.

Captain Gilmour enlisted originally in South Africa, where he went at the outbreak of war from Australia. Capt. Gilmour became a trooper in the South African cavalry under General Botha, and served under him in the campaign against the German possessions. After undergoing many hardships, Capt. Gilmour returned to England, and there took out a commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps. His home is in Brockville, Ont.

The Oklahoma State University has recently made plans for the installation of a 2-kilowatt wireless station for the use and practice of engineering students.

ALONE IN THE STACK.

(Continued from Page 3.)
ed by a majestic, awe-inspiring figure, muffled from head to foot in a sombre robe, yet revealing golden lights like living flames, amidst its folds. I was entranced by his mysterious grandeur, but suddenly he pushed back the cowl from his face, and I shrank in fear from the burning eyes of "Divine Philosophy." I just caught a glimpse of French and German Literature, passing down the far stairs. Then a scholarly individual, of most learned countenance, came up and offered his arm to English Literature with a formal little bow. A rather disreputable spirit of Criticism who was standing beside me whispered "That is Philology; he is so wise that we are rather scared of him."

The procession was arranged by the spirit of painting, and the most ethereal of marches was played by the spirit of music. All passed down to the next floor where more and more spirits appeared from the basement below. I was startled by the appearance of History, so unsubstantial it seemed. The Critic loved explaining, and told me this was because History could only have a very slight representation there, so busy was she on earth. Also her subjects were all away. "You see," said my loquacious friend, "of course the Drake-Nelson spirit is in Jolicoe, and Wellington in Haig, and Julius Caesar in Joffre. Then Alva is in Von Tirpitz, and Charles V. in the Kaiser, and so on as you can easily see for yourself."

I was pleased to notice that the glimpse I caught of the History Spirit closely resembled the Professor to whose lecture I had been listening that afternoon. The procession was now completed by some extraordinary creatures, with many arms and legs, and clad in patchwork cloaks who appeared from the lowest depths. Some were beautiful, some vulgar, and a few malicious. My critic companion hurried up to them as to old friends, and I realized that these must be the periodicals.

And now the grand procession moved on, out into the reading room. At their approach certain ugly little imps who had gathered there during the day, spirits of idleness and of gossip, disappeared. There under the beautiful east window, through which the white light of the moon now streamed full across the silent tables, the noble band halted, all joined hands, and in their place stood one black-robed, statuesque figure; motionless she stood, then stretched forth her hands in blessing over the room. I sank at her feet. "Lady Knowledge, teach me, for thou surely canst, the way to Truth." For one moment she put back her veil, so that I could see her eyes, deep as the reflection of stars in a clear water. "Even I cannot teach you that," she said, "but at last it shall be revealed from Heaven."

And so I found myself alone in the stack, in the dusking twilight of the dawn, with an open volume of Robert Browning before me.

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